

REMARKS

Applicant has amended claims 1 and 4 as set forth above. In view of the following remarks, reconsideration of the outstanding office action is respectfully requested.

The Office has objected to, “the first portion” in line 10 of claim 1, “the first portion and a second portion” in line 10 of claim 4, “a second portion” of fluid, in line 11 of claim 15, and “the first portion and a second portion” in lines 6 – 7 of claim 21 as not providing sufficient antecedent basis for these limitations in the claims. Accordingly, Applicant has amended claim 1 to replace “the first portion” in line 10 of claim 1 with “a first portion” to provide proper antecedent basis. With respect to claims 4, 15, and 21, Applicant respectfully traverses the Office’s objections. With respect to claim 4, “the first portion” has proper antecedent basis from “a first portion” recited in claim 1 and the first recitation of, “a second portion” in claim 4 already is in proper antecedent basis format. With respect to claim 15, the recitation of, “a second portion” of fluid in line 11 already is in proper antecedent basis format. With respect to claim 21, the recitation of “the first portion” in lines 6-7 has proper antecedent basis from an earlier recitation of “a first portion” in claim 21 and the recitation of, “a second portion” in lines 6 – 7 of claim 21 already is in proper antecedent basis format. Accordingly, in view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, the Office is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw the objection to claims 1, 4, 15, and 21.

The Office has rejected claims 1-30 under 35 U.S.C, 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent No. 5,947,051 to Geiger (Geiger) in view of US Patent No. 2,912,495 to Moon et al. (Moon). The Office asserts Geiger teaches an imaging device arranged within the housing (figs. 1B and 2, cameras 35 and 22, which are within the housing, and col. 13, lines 63 - 67, wherein the generator provides electrical power to the vehicle component), and a fluid powered motor arranged within the housing (fig. 4b, motor 69, col. 16, lines 59 - 61, and figs. 25-D - 25-E, fluid motor and generator); an electrical generator operatively coupled to (figs. 25D - 25E, generator 560, col. 33, lines 40 - 43), and powering the imaging device (col. 13, lines 65 - 67, wherein the generator provides all electrical power to the vehicle components), the electrical generator being driven by and operably coupled to the fluid powered motor and arranged within the housing (figs 25D - 25E). The fluid distribution system disclosed by Geiger (1A), supply the fluid for operating the motor and generator, which would provide electrical power of the vehicle components, as

discussed earlier in the above action. Furthermore, the fluid after revolving the propeller as shown in (figs. 25A-E) will be eventually exhausted. The Office acknowledges Geiger does not disclose a cooling system to dissipate the heat generated from the electrical components, but asserts a cooling system to dissipate the heat generated from the electrical components is extremely well known and used in the prior art of the record, as evidenced by Moon '495 (col. 2, lines 24 - 25). As a result, the Office asserts it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to utilize the exhausted fluid from Geiger discharged vehicle for cooling the vehicle electric components including the camera, because it will eliminate the requirement for a separate secondary cooling system and reduce the cost of the overall system.

Applicant respectfully traverses the Office's rejection. Neither Geiger nor Moon, alone or in combination, disclose or suggest, "a fluid distribution system for receiving and supplying a portion of a fluid to operate the fluid-powered motor, wherein the fluid distribution system is configured to direct a first portion of the fluid exhausted by the fluid-powered motor past a portion of the fluid distribution system located adjacent to at least a portion of the imaging device to cool the imaging device" as recited in claim 1, "generating power from a flow of at least a portion of the fluid . . . cooling at least a portion of the imaging device with at least the portion of the fluid exhausted from the generation of the power" as recited in claim 9, "a fluid distribution system for receiving and supplying a first portion of a fluid to power the fluid-powered motor, at least a portion of the fluid distribution system being located adjacent to a portion of the imaging device to cool the imaging device with the first portion and a second portion of the fluid" as recited in claim 15, "generating power from a first portion of a flow of the fluid . . . cooling the imaging device by directing at least the first portion and a second portion of the fluid past the imaging device" as recited in claim 21, or "a generator arranged within the body and operatively coupled to the fluid-powered motor, the generator supplying electrical power to the imaging device as a function of a fluid flow passing through the fluid-powered motor, the fluid discharged from the fluid-powered motor fluid outlet passing through the annular chamber and being discharged through the open end, cooling the imaging device, and keeping the eye portion substantially free from contaminants" as recited in claim 25.

As the Office has acknowledged, Geiger does not teach or suggest a cooling system to dissipate the heat generated from the electrical components, let alone a cooling

system that uses at least the portion of the fluid exhausted from the generation of the power to cool the imaging device. As set forth above, the Office asserts Moon discloses at col. 2, lines 24-25 that a cooling system is used to dissipate the heat generated from the electrical components. However, the Office's attention is respectfully directed to col. 2, lines 51-56 in Moon which states:

The annular space between the electronic equipment housing and the outer shell of the instrument case is filled with a cooling medium such as refrigerated eutectic material which will absorb heat generated in the system and that received from the oil well bore.

Additionally, the Office's attention is respectfully directed to FIG. 5 and col. 6, line 69 to col. 7, line 10 in Moon, which states:

The space 129 between the television camera and electronics case 92 and the body shell 90 is substantially filled with a pair of semi-cylindrical containers 130 (see also Fig. 5) which are made of a suitable material such as polyethylene plastic. The space between adjacent and (*sic*) portions of containers 130 is employed for the passage of the hydraulic lines 115 and 116 and lamp wires 122. The containers 130 are filled with a commercially available and suitable coolant, preferable a eutectic substance, e.g. one composed of a mixture of calcium chloride, starch, and water. The heat capacity and volume of the eutectic material is so chosen that the complete tool when cooled to -20° F. at the start of any operation will only reach a temperature of 120°F. at the photosensitive surface of the vidicon tube after an exposure of four hours to an outside ambient temperature of 375°F. (Emphasis added).

Accordingly, Moon only discloses a cooling system with fixed containers filled with a non-moving, eutectic substance which operates for a limited period of time, not the use of a moving fluid to provide cooling. As a result, even if Geiger is consider in view of Moon as suggested by the Office, it would only disclose placing Moon's fixed cooling system around the vehicle taught by Geiger, not directing a fluid past a portion of the fluid distribution system located adjacent to an imaging device to cool the imaging device. Even further, neither Geiger nor Moon has any teaching or suggestion of taking advantage of the fluid being used to operate the fluid power motor to also cool the imaging device when exhausted from the fluid power motor.

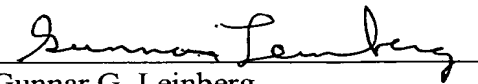
As set forth in paragraph 4 in the above-identified patent application, in the present invention, “the fluid supplied to said motor powers and cools said imaging device and keeps clean said eye” (Emphasis added). For example, as described in the embodiment discussed in paragraph 21 in the above-identified patent application, “Compressed fluid exiting this motor is discharged via line 39, and is supplied via conduit 40 to the right marginal end portion of left subassembly chamber 30. Thus, the fluid discharged from the air motor is added to the leftward cooling flow through passageway 30.” Accordingly, as described in paragraph 24 in the above-identified patent application, “the present invention provides a fluid-powered inspection device capable of being operated in a heated and/or otherwise contaminated environment. . . . the compressed fluid supplied to the motor both powers and provides a medium for cooling the imaging device and keeping the eye clean” (Emphasis added). None of the cited references, alone or in combination, teach or suggest such a claimed combination.

In view of the foregoing remarks, the Office is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw the rejection of claims 1, 9, 15, 21, and 25. Since claims 2 and 4-8 depend from and contain the limitations of claim 1, claims 10-14 depend from and contain the limitations of claim 9, claims 16-20 depend from and contain the limitations of claim 15, claims 22-24 depend from and contain the limitations of claim 21, and claims 26-30 depend from and contain the limitations of claim 25, they are distinguishable over the cited references and are patentable in the same manner as claims 1, 9, 15, 21, and 25.

In view of all of the foregoing, Applicant submits that this case is in condition for allowance and such allowance is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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